



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A History of French Public Law. By Jean Brissaud, late Professor of Legal History in the University of Toulouse. Translated by James W. Garner, Professor of Political Science in the University of Illinois. With Introductions by Harold S. Hazeltine, Reader in English Law in Cambridge University and by Westel W. Willoughby, Professor of Political Science in Johns Hopkins University. Little, Brown, & Company. Boston. 1915. pp. LIII and 581.

We have, in this volume, another issue in the exceedingly valuable "Continental Legal History Series" and a work, too, which will add much to the obligations of all English-speaking students of history and jurisprudence toward those scholars who are engaged in the translation and editing of the series. This exacting labor has been excellently accomplished in all respects. Brissaud's work itself brings before us a striking panorama of the public institutions of France from Roman days to the general overthrow in the Revolution. So wide and sustained a view must, of necessity, pass many important aspects of the general subject without the illustration of which French institutions are so peculiarly susceptible. We, nevertheless, do not lose any vital element of the complex story, which is carried along with a sureness of grasp only possible to the most laboriously trained scholarship. Among the many sections of Prof. Brissaud's book specially noteworthy for clearness of presentation, we remark Chapter VI, Topic 2. The copyhold (*fensive*); and Chapter VIII, Topic 1. The royal power. In Chapter XII, Judicial Organization, we could have wished some mention of the Parlement's work in detail, as for example, the interpretation of Communal Charters, where judges of the *ancien régime* closely approached the field of constitutional interpretation so much in evidence in modern days with us. The later fortunes, too, of the famous tribunal, would have added, had it lain within Brissaud's plan, an illuminative chapter to a work which must easily be regarded as indispensable to every student of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

G. E. S.